

An Open Letter to Governor Harriman

DEAR GOV. HARRIMAN: You are returning from your European vacation in time to save a life. Willie Reid, whose warrant of extradition to Florida—and the brutalities of a chain gang—you signed last February, has until Aug. 9 to appear in court to contest your action.

You have no doubt been informed already of Reid's pleas to your office for a reconsideration of his case. You have learned of his broken back, the result of a whipping administered by a chain-gang boss, and you have also heard of the farcical trial in which Reid says his guilty plea to a charge of assault was forced, that he had no choice of counsel.

Reid was charitable in discussing your signature on what he considers to be his death warrant. He says you did not know the conditions under which Negro chain-gang prisoners—and especially escapees—must serve their sentences. You did not know, Reid says, that prisoners who return are tortured in sweat boxes, subjected to whippings.

Alfred J. Callahan, your assistant counsel who advised you what steps to take in the Reid case, has made it clear that these human considerations did not enter into your decision at all. Your decision to send Reid back, Callahan told me in a telephone conversation last Monday, was based on a narrow interpretation of the U. S. Constitution contained in a 1952 Supreme Court ruling. But your counselor also made it clear that this was only to give a moral and legal coloration to your action since, as he said, "There is nothing that can be done to require him [the Governor] to do so."

In other words, there is nothing in either state law or the Constitution which could compel you, as the Chief Magistrate and Chief Executive of the sovereign State of New York, to return a Negro resident to a state where common knowledge informs that Negroes enjoy neither the same "privileges and immunities" nor the guarantees of "due process of law" as do non-Negro citizens.

Indeed, Governor, there are compelling reasons contained within the U. S. Constitution and its Amendments for acting otherwise than you have done in the Reid case. These, it would seem to me, will furnish a more broadly American and human color of law to the withdrawal of your signature from the warrant which now haunts Reid.

The very Article of the Constitution (Fourth) under which, it is said, you acted in signing the warrant, while it calls for returning felons from one state to the state where the felony was permitted, also provides in Section 2, Paragraph 1:

"The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states."

Ask yourself, Governor, whether Willie Reid, as a resident of Florida, enjoys the same "privileges and immunities" as Willie Reid, the resident of New York State.

I am aware, Governor, that certain southern leaders of your party are kicking up quite a fuss against the U. S. Supreme Court for the stand it took in favor of Negro rights in education. This Dixiecrat uprising has undoubtedly colored your actions, since it is no secret that you are a Presidential aspirant, and 1956 is a Presidential election year. One of your assistants, in your absence, has even answered protests against the Reid extradition warrant with a letter boasting of your appointment of a Negro to the State Supreme Court.

It is all right to electioneer by actions which increase participation of Negroes in all fields of government but it is not acceptable—nor is it moral—for you to raise one Negro to high office while sacrificing another to the racist demi-gods.

By all tenets of law, morality, decency, democracy and humanity you have a clear duty in the Reid case: Drop the legal poses; turn to a defense of the Constitution; say "No!" to the Dixiecrat clamor for Negro blood.

Respectfully,
ABNER W. BERRY,
Negro Affairs Editor,
Daily Worker.

May Launch Satellite by 1958, Say Soviet Scientists

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Aug. 2.—The Soviet Union intends to launch an artificial satellite in the near future, Prof. Leonid Ivanovich Sedov of Moscow University told a press conference here today. Sedov indicated the Soviet satellite may be launched before the

in 1981 at Harvard University. Both came as observers to the Sixth International Astronautical Congress now being held in Copenhagen.

"We consider it quite possible," said Sedov, "to launch within two years an artificial satellite of greater weight and size than the 'football size satellite' planned for the American project."

"Size and weights of our artificial satellites might vary as our project develops. The point is, what size is the more practical for carrying sufficient scientific equipment."

Both Soviet scientists indicated the Soviet Union would be willing to cooperate with the U. S. in an artificial satellite project.

"American-Russian cooperation in this field is quite feasible," Sedov said. "We have got to talk about it." He added:

"We will make public all scientific information collected by our satellite in due time."

The Soviet scientists arrived here in time to hear Maryland University Prof. Fred C. Singer say he was sure the American artificial satellite program will be worth the \$10,000,000 it is expected to cost.

Daily Worker

Reprinted as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXXII, No. 153
(8 Pages)

New York, Wednesday, August 3, 1955
Price 10 Cents

U. S., China Swap Lists Of Detained Civilians

GENEVA, Aug. 2.—The U.S. and the Peoples Republic of China today swapped lists of civilians they want returned to their respective homelands. The exchange of proposals under item two of their agenda took place at the second meeting of U.S. Ambassador to Czechoslovakia U. Alexis Johnson and China's Ambassador to Poland Wang Ping-Nan.

Reliable sources said China formally proposed that, if and when the repatriation of civilians is agreed upon, a neutral third power be named to supervise the arrangements. They also said Johnson asked for the return of 40 American civilians and that Wang asked that "several thousand" Chinese students in the U. S. be allowed to return home.

It was believed here that China has India in mind as a possible go-between to supervise the return of civilians if such a plan is formalized here.

India's Ambassador V. K. Krishna Menon left here today for New Delhi to report on the opening phases of the direct U. S.-Chinese talks.

Wang today asked for a one-day recess. The talks will be resumed Thursday.

At yesterday's first session which lasted 45 minutes the envoys agreed on a two-point agenda—the return of civilians and "other practical matters at issue between the two sides."

That the discussions might be broadened was seen in the announcement that Dag Hammarskjöld, secretary general of the United Nations, was flying to Geneva from his vacation in Sweden.

DULLES' COMMENT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles told a news conference today that he does not see any early settlement of the Formosa question. He (Continued on Page 3)

NO AUGUST COOL-OFF SEEN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The U. S. Weather Bureau today predicted above normal summer heat for almost all of the northern two thirds of the country throughout August.

Clash at Hearing On Sobell Group

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Except for an initial "friendly" witness, a series of clashes marked the Un-American Activities subcommittee's opening hearing today, a hearing frequently jumped up in his seat and said audibly, "The son-of-a-bitch."

Glatis said he had become a member of the Civil Rights Committee at the suggestion of the FBI and had reported on what he called "front activities" from 1948 to the time he testified before the Subversive Activities Control Board in 1954. He claimed he had joined the Communist Party, also at FBI instigation, in April, 1949.

Glatis' testimony was less than momentous, however. Tavenner asked him if the CP exploited "front organizations" for funds, and he replied, yes, funds were raised at most every meeting of any organization.

"But would the money be used by the front organizations or the Communist Party?" A committee member asked. To that, the witness replied primly that he made "no distinctions between front organizations and the Communist Party."

He fingered Koritz, but when asked if Koritz took any part in the Rosenberg committee activities, all he could bring forth was that Koritz "took part in picketing the State House of Massachusetts."

Late in the day, after witness John Gilman of Milwaukee needed Walter on the Walter-McCarran Act, Walter, neglecting to shield the microphone before him, was heard to mention "that son-of-a-bitch" in an aside to Scherer.

The committee counsel began a recital of the names of all the stoolpigeons who he said accused the author, Wexley, of Communist affiliation.

"Why don't you subpoena everyone who writes a book?" Rothenberg demanded.

When Walter came back to asking the witness if Mary Stalcup, FBI plant and stoolpigeon, wasn't right in saying he joined the Communist Party while in George Washington University, Rothenberg replied serenely:

"In view of your obvious intent here and your lack of concern over investigating this case, I refuse to answer on the basis of the Fifth Amendment."

When questions persisted on the stale Stalcup bought-and-paid-for testimony, Rothenberg said to the committee counsel, Frank Tavenner:

"Mr. Tavenner, two people were executed on perjured testimony, refuse to answer."

During the most heated part of the testimony of Philip Koritz of Boston, former trade union organizer, now a salesman, James W. Glatis, the stoolpigeon whose testimony had opened the hearing,

Go Thou and Do Likewise

From an industrial town in Illinois, some distance from Chicago, we received the following letter yesterday:

"Dear Sirs:
"I am enclosing a check for \$12 to cover a year's renewal of the Daily Worker."

"I have obtained eight new readers for The Worker in the past few months, and hope to get more. Continued coverage of union actions and particularly news based on specific plant struggles (Harold Castle's articles on Studebaker, William Allan in Detroit) will help build greater working-class support."

"Do we have a few thousand readers of the Daily Worker who can go out and do likewise?"

"We think we have. How about it?"

Soviet Farm Visitors Tour Their Fourth Friendly State

By CARL HIRSCH

YANKTON, S.D.—In their third farm state, South Dakota, the Soviet farm delegation found again a spirit of marked friendliness and the readiness of farmers to share their hospitality and their agricultural experience.

The 12-man visiting group came here in their chartered bus from Eastern Nebraska where they probed a variety of farm processes including chicken-raising, livestock breeding, tractor-testing, grain drying and storing.

Of special interest as the continuing heat wave threatened the corn crop was the use of irrigation. At Columbus, Neb., the visitors inspected automatic sprinkler systems, which are getting more extensive use on farms in this area.

Across the Cornhusker State, the Soviet visitors were warmly greeted in town after town. The friendliness was most evident where their bus stopped in the

towns or along the roadside where the Russians sought to pick up some pointers on U. S. farming.

In Omaha, the thermometer on the First National Bank Building stood at 107 degrees as the Russians promenaded through the town. They were asked out to the homes of several townspeople and were presented with small gifts. They were compelled to turn down regretfully some of the many invitations extended to them.

Near Fremont, they stopped at one farm where a group of teen-age girls were at work. They also went swimming briefly, swung a few strokes on a golf club and saw part of a baseball game.

John Strohm, U. S. farm magazine editor in charge of the tour, remarked on the persistence of the Soviet group in their study of U. S. agricultural methods. He mentioned especially Soviet agronomist Andrei Shevchenko, "Whom we can't get out of the cornfield even

though it is 115 degrees."

E. T. Johnson, who runs a diversified and irrigated 500-acre farm near Fremont, commented favorably on the exchange visits of the U. S. and Soviet farm delegations.

"I'm for the theory of this thing 100 percent," he said. "Fundamentally, when you visit with people, you're more likely to get along with them."

Some of the members of the Soviet delegation have been making side trips, mainly to observe equipment and processes involving their own specialties.

Several toured the farm equipment plants in the Illinois Quad-Cities area. Others made trips to observe cattle raising at Sand Hills, Neb., and tractor-testing at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln.

The 35-day trip is now more than half-way finished. After the South Dakota and Minnesota visits, the group will head to Chicago for a week's stay.

Ask Stassen, Sommerfield to Send Messages to Hiroshima Memorial

Rev. Guy Emery Shieler, chairman of the Hiroshima Commemorative Committee, has invited Harold E. Stassen, President Eisenhower's Special Assistant for Disarmament, and Postmaster-General Arthur E. Summerfield to send messages to the Hiroshima Tenth Anniversary Meeting in Carnegie Hall Aug. 10. Dr. Shieler described Stassen's new proposal on banning nuclear bombs as one that "seems to breathe the spirit of Geneva. . . . Our committee of course, is not committed to any specific proposal. Our objective is to promote the atmosphere in which all proposals can be studied with a view towards reaching agreement."

In a separate letter to Postmaster General Summerfield, Dr. Shieler congratulated him on the issuance of the Atoms for Peace Commemorative Stamp, and urged that it be made a permanent issue.

Dr. Kiyoshi Sakuma, professor of physics at Hiroshima University, and Mr. Michiyoshi Nukushina, of the Atomic Bomb Victims Association, were cabled by Dr. Shieler to send messages to the meeting.

The letters and cables follow:

Letter to Harold Stassen:

"The New York Times of Aug. 1 reports your plan for the reduction of non-atomic forces and the prohibition of nuclear weapons. Although the plan is not given in detail, it breathes the spirit of Geneva, and appears to be in keeping with the new attempts to create



STASSEN

areas of agreement on disarmament.

"The Hiroshima Commemorative Committee is sponsoring a meeting on Aug. 10 at Carnegie Hall on the following three point program:

"1—No more Hiroshimas. 2—Put the atom to work for peace and health. 3—Control of nuclear test explosions, West and East, by agreement.

"Our committee, of course, is not committed to any specific proposal. Our objective is to promote the atmosphere in which all proposals can be studied with a view towards reaching agreement. In that spirit we invite you to

send a message to our meeting."

Letter to Arthur E. Summerfield: "Congratulations on the issuance of the Atoms-for-Peace Commemorative Stamp. It is in keeping with the spirit of the times and will help to promote international amity and friendship which President Eisenhower symbolized at Geneva. We urge you to make this issue a permanent one.

"The Hiroshima Commemorative Committee is sponsoring a tenth anniversary meeting at Carnegie Hall on Aug. 10, the objectives of which are as follows: 1—No more Hiroshimas. 2—Put the atom to work for peace and health. 3—Control of test nuclear explosions, West and East—by agreement. The inscription on the stamp 'To find the way by which the inventiveness of man shall be consecrated to his life' is an excellent way to describe the spirit of our meeting.

"On behalf of the committee I invite you to send a greeting to the meeting."

Cable to Dr. Kiyoshi Sakuma and Michiyoshi Nukushina:

Hiroshima Commemorative Committee sponsoring meeting Carnegie Hall New York Aug. 10. Our program: No more Hiroshimas. Atoms for peace. Control of test nuclear explosions, East-West. Request message by collect cable.

ARGENTINE HOSPITALS STRIKE OVER MURDER OF COMMUNIST

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 2.—A political storm stirred by the death of a Communist leader spread to Argentina's hospitals and doctors' offices today.

The Medical Federation called a 24-hour strike in protest against the death of Dr. Juan Ingalinella during a brutal third-degree by police. Dentists and lawyers threatened to join the strike.

Except for emergency watches in hospitals, clinics and first aid stations, there was to be no medical attention other than urgent cases.

Ingalinella's body still was missing despite continued dredging in the Parana River. Four police of-

ficers arrested in connection with the doctor's death said they tossed the body into the river.

MISSING FOR MONTH

The officers said Ingalinella died of heart attack June 18 while being questioned about his participation in the unsuccessful revolt against the Peron government two days earlier. The Communist leader's fate was unknown for more than a month and his case caused a political storm around his native Rosario.

In the city of Eva Peron last night, mounted police supported by patrolmen on foot fired over the heads of two columns of Radical demonstrators. Several of the Radical sympathizers, who had attended an indoor meeting, were arrested.

Earlier yesterday, the Navy ministry began releasing draftees serving in the Marine Corps, which no longer functions as a separate Navy command.

The move was ordered following the navy-led June 16 revolt, in which marine units bore the brunt of the land fighting against pro-government forces.

Mrs. Hobby's New Job

HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 2.—Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby today began a new job as president of the Houston Post Publishing Co.

The former secretary of Health, Education and Welfare succeeded her husband, former Texas Governor William P. Hobby, who becomes board chairman. Mrs. Hobby was executive vice-president of the Post before she became a member of President Eisenhower's cabinet.

Non-Union

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 2.—Safecrackers who stole \$400 from the Pasadena Labor Temple yesterday left a sign on a shattered safe reading: "This job is non-union. Please don't patronize."

3,342,599 Born in '54

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The American Hospital Association reported today that 3,342,599 babies were born in American hospitals last year, an increase of 233,599 over the 1953 total.

Draft Indonesia Cabinet Group

DJAKARTA, Indonesia, Aug. 2 (UP).—The three men named by Vice President Mohammed Hatta to form a new cabinet drafted a tentative line-up today.

Formation of a cabinet had been jeopardized by a struggle between two parties for the post of prime minister. It was reported the men broke the deadlock by agreeing to recognize a non-party independent as premier. Hatta gave them until Saturday to replace the resigned government of former Premier Ali Sastroamidjojo.

Nehru Reports Sabotage Killed Chinese on Plane

NEW DELHI, India, Aug. 2.—Indian Premier Jawaharlal Nehru said today that sabotage was responsible for the April 12 crash of an Air India plane carrying Chinese officials and some journalists to the Afro-Asian conference at Bandung, Indonesia. Nehru

told parliament the Indonesia Investigation Committee found beyond a doubt that the accident was caused by an explosion timed and planted in the aircraft.

"This confirms the suspicion of survivors among the crew that the accident was the result of sabotage with a time bomb."

The chartered plane went down in the South China Sea north of Sarawak with 11 passengers and seven crew men aboard. Six survivors were picked up.

URGES ARREST

The plane had taken off from Hong Kong. The Chinese charged that U.S. and Chinese Nationalist agents had sabotaged the craft.

Nehru said the facts showed that Hong Kong was the last airport touched by the airplane and therefore the bomb must have been planted there.

"The Chinese government has collected some definite information about a conspiracy," Nehru told the parliament, "and has placed



NEHRU

this at the disposal of the Hong Kong government which is holding an inquiry."

Nehru concluded by saying "I hope the Hong Kong inquiry will soon come to a successful conclusion and will result in the apprehension and punishment of those responsible for this dastardly crime."

hension and punishment of those responsible for this dastardly crime."

Vannevar Bush Sees Atombomb 'Stalemate'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Vannevar Bush atomic scientist, said today that "we are headed into what you might call an atomic stalemate." Bush added, in an interview with Nation's Business, a monthly magazine, "This doesn't mean that war is obsolete."

Bush, who was director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development during World War II and now is president of the Carnegie Institution, said, "No nation can depend on all-out war to impose its will."

He said he could not see how atomic bombs, even used tactically, could be used in a minor war "without sooner or later tripping off the main catastrophe."

IN THIS WEEK'S 'WORKER' TWO FULL PAGES ON

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

Who is this woman spending her 65th birthday in jail? The man who knows her best, veteran labor reporter Art Shields, looks back over the "Rebel Girl's" 50 years of struggle for the working class in an article which should renew and re-inspire the campaign to free her.

GENEVA

How does the Communist Party of the United States appraise the Big Four Conference? Plus up to the minute reports on the continuing East-West negotiations and their meaning.

THE MAN-MADE SATELLITES

By JOHN STACHEL

THE 84th CONGRESS

Its failures and achievements, and why, by Erik Bert, our Washington correspondent.

THE AMERICAN LEAGUE PENNANT RACE

An interview piece by Lester Rodney.

WHAT BROADWAY THINKS OF THE UN-AMERICAN INVASION

By HARRY RAYMOND

And our regular features: Columns by George Morris and Abner Berry; Ben Levine (TV Views) examines science fiction; R.F.H. chats with the reader on news photographers.

Be sure and get a copy for yourself and extra copies for your neighbors and shopmates.

NAACP Vows to Launch Fight On Georgia Teacher's Oath

ATLANTA, Aug. 2.—The NAACP today announced it would launch a court fight to avoid Georgia's new threat against teachers who support the U.S. Supreme Court's decision voiding school segregation. Austin T. Walden, NAACP attorney here, said that a test case may have to wait until "a teacher actually loses his license."

Walden made his statement after the Georgia Board of Education warned all teachers belonging to the NAACP to resign from the organization by Sept. 15 or have their teaching licenses revoked "for life."

The Board adopted a resolution that any teacher now a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who submit an "oath" to his local board of education that he has resigned from the NAACP before Sept. 15 will be permitted to teach.

The ruling also applies to teachers who are members of any organization "allied" with the NAACP or any "subversive" organization. It did not, however, specify or define what groups it considered "subversive."

Walden said a "high percentage" of all Negro teachers in Georgia were active in the NAACP. A leading spokesman said the state group probably has 10,000 official members in Georgia and as many as 25,000 who participate in NAACP activities.

The resolution must await ratification next month when the Board of Education meets in Atlanta because of a state law that it can take official action only when sitting in formal session at the capitol.

Says It's 'Undesirable'

CHAPEL HILL, N.C., Aug. 2.—A North Carolina school board chairman said tonight that integration in the schools is "inevitable" and "both feasible and possible, but highly undesirable."

Meany Indicates Support for AFL-CIO Organizing Campaign

Prospects for a full scale organizing drive by the merged AFL-CIO improved as George Meany, AFL president, indicated support for the CIO plan calling for a multi-million dollar fund for that purpose.

Walter Reuther, CIO president, described this fund, intended for the functioning of the industrial union department to be set up within the new AFL-CIO organization, as necessary to set in motion "the most effective comprehensive organizing campaign ever undertaken in the history of the trade union movement."

Meany, who is slated to head the new AFL-CIO, said he expected "a generally favorable reaction" to the CIO plan from AFL unions when they take it up next week in meetings to be held in Chicago.

"Everyone feels that a strong organizing campaign is one of the basic objectives of the merger," said Meany.

The major CIO unions were reported to have already pledged \$1 per member for a kitty to start the fund off.

The South, major open shop area remaining in the country, is expected to be tackled in any such organizing drive, along with the retail, office, chemical and other still largely unorganized industries.

The AFL-CIO would start off with some 15,000,000 members. A major organizing drive such as the CIO is talking about could, if carried through, bring millions of new trade unionists into labor's ranks.

According to the AFL-CIO merger pact, the organizational director of the new labor body is to

Mississippi Election

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 2.—Mississippi today named its choice for the governor's office from a field of five candidates, each an avowed foe of racial integration.

More than 400,000 votes were expected, only about 20,000 of them by Negroes.

One small group of Negro voters was warned by party officials in Clay county on election eve that their ballots would be challenged to prevent "incidents."

Tom J. Tubb, chairman of the Clay County Democratic executive committee and also chairman of the state Democratic executive committee, ordered county election officials to turn over any Negro ballots to the committee.

Polio Cases in Massachusetts 7 Times the Same Period in 1954

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Fresh outbreaks of polio drove Massachusetts' total cases for the year to 556 today. The total cases rose to more than seven times the number recorded on the same date in 1954.

The State Health Department announced that hot and humid weekend had produced 75 cases three short of the total of 78 cases reported for the whole of 1954 up to this date.

New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut reported 15 new cases today.

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has shipped 21 iron lungs and eight hot pack machines to Boston hospitals in the last four days.

It has also provided 754,500 shots of Gamma globulin for the state.

Dr. Joseph Reardon of the State Health Department, said 23,022 shots of Salk vaccine allocated to the state will go into regular drug

channels for use by private physicians. He said the Health Department would urge that the vaccine not be used until fall, however. The State Polio Advisory Committee cancelled plans for giving second shots of Salk vaccine to first and second grade children. The Health Department said 14 or 15 children who have received at least one shot of the vaccine have contracted the disease during the current outbreak. Altogether some 150,000 children received one shot of the vaccine before schools closed last spring. Nine-month-old Mark Clark died yesterday to become Boston's ninth polio fatality of the year and the 17th fatality in the state. The Boston City Council unanimously appealed last night to polio authorities in Boston City, Massachusetts General, Peter Bent Brigham, St. Elizabeth's and Beth Israel hospitals to assist the 239 polio-stricken families in Boston.

N. Y. STATE

ALBANY, N.Y., Aug. 2.—A total of 38 new cases of polio was reported in upstate New York last week. In the preceding week, there were 29.

The State Health Department said 204 new cases have been reported so far this year, compared with 170 last year.

Six of the new cases involved children who had received vaccine, the Department said, but five of them were non-paralytic.

Chairman Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) voted with Sen. William Langer (R-ND) to send the testimony to the Justice Department. Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.), third member of the panel, was not present.

Langer proposed this action after Kefauver told Dixon across the committee table: "There are glaring conflicts in your testimony before the SEC (Securities and Exchange Commission) and the testimony you have given here."

"I resent that statement," said Daniel James, who is Dixon's attorney.

Kefauver then said, "There are many diametrical opposites between Mr. Dixon's testimony and Mr. Wenzell's testimony."

Congress Overrides Ike, Passes Bigger Housing Bill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Congress headed down the homestretch today and it appeared possible that adjournment would come tonight. Earlier a Republican maneuver to recommit the housing bill threatened to force another session tomorrow. This threat was

eliminated with passage of the bill by a vote of 187 to 168. Joseph Martin, House minority leader, attempted to have the bill recommitted to the House-Senate conference because of objections which the President expressed this morning in a meeting with Republican leaders.

The housing bill which went to the White House calls for only 45,000 units next year.

The measure was drafted in a House-Senate conference committee after the two houses passed



MARTIN

differing bills. The Senate bill had called for 135,000 units a year for five years, while the House bill had eliminated all public housing provisions.

ONLY FRACTION

The 45,000 units authorized will meet only a very small fraction of the low-cost housing units required in the nation.

Martin said the President ob-

Tito Discusses Ike's Arms Plan

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Aug. 2.—President Tito said that President Eisenhower's suggested U. S.-Soviet mutual military inspection made by the President to Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin at the Big Four conference in Geneva could not be realized for the time being.

"I do not mean to say that such proposals are not useful," Tito told Americans, "but they can not be realized for several reasons: 'Namely, neither America nor the Soviet Union can do so until various problems which are of interest to other countries, too, are settled.'"

The proposal for aerial examination by the Russians of American installations and vice versa is "legal espionage," Tito said.

However, he added, the "proposal is useful and shows that it is possible still more easily to settle various other problems which are of lesser significance and of other character."

Senators to Send Dixon-Yates Testimony to Justice Department

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A Senate anti-monopoly subcommittee voted today to send its Dixon-Yates testimony to the Justice Department for study of "glaring conflicts" in the testimony of utility executive Edgar H. Dixon. The action was taken shortly after the sub-



LANGER

Adolphe H. Wenzell was a previous subcommittee witness. A former vice-president of the First Boston Corp., New York investment banking house, Wenzell doubled as a Budget Bureau consultant and sat in on some of the

conferences which led up to the negotiation of the Dixon-Yates contract.

Kefauver said that when Dixon's testimony and Wenzell's are put together one of them cannot be true.

Langer agreed that the situation was "serious" and "ought to be referred to the Justice Department."

Dixon contended Wenzell was giving him only the opinions of other executives of the First Boston Corp.

"Are you trying to tell this committee he was just a courier?" Kefauver asked.

"I asked him as a favor to me if he would contact the executive officers of the First Boston Corp. in New York," Dixon said. "He was not my agent. He did no negotiating for me."

"I can't think that you are being candid," Kefauver retorted. "It's rather remarkable how you are trying to play down Mr. Wenzell."

jected to the provisions for insurance on trailer parks, and for government loans to communities to help build sewer and water systems.

The Senate today approved a Senate-House conference report weakening the voting rights of members of the armed services. The bill, adopted by a 56-22 roll call vote would repeal a law guaranteeing that members of the armed services can vote during wartime without regard to poll tax requirements.

The bill as adopted urges states to pass laws assuring absent servicemen the opportunity to vote by using postcard applications and absentee ballots. This will count for very little in the Southern states.

Smith Act Trial Of 4 Here Set For Aug. 10

U. S. Attorney Lloyd F. MacMahon has announced that the third New York Smith Act trial involving four Communist leaders has been set for Aug. 10.

Pre-trial proceedings, however, are expected to move the actual opening of the trial to a later date.

When the defendants—Alexander Trachtenberg, George Blake Charney, Sidney Stein and Marion Bachrach—last appeared in court, they were ordered to return Aug. 10.

Trachtenberg and Charney were among 13 Smith Act victims convicted in 1953. Judge Edward J. Dimock ordered a new trial for the two, following a hearing at which Harvey Matusow, government witness, testified he gave false testimony against them. They were released from federal prison in \$5,000 bail each.

Stein is serving a three year sentence for allegedly "harboring" Robert Thompson, victim of the first New York Smith Act trial.

Mrs. Bachrach, had her case severed during the 1952-1953 trial when medical reports showed she was suffering from cancer. The court ordered new medical examinations made of Mrs. Bachrach and ordered her to stand trial with the three men.

U.S.-CHINA

(Continued from Page 1)

said any use of force would bring into play the "mutual defense treaty" between the U. S. and Chiang.

He insisted a "cease-fire pledge" is necessary.

Dulles at the same time expressed pleasure at Chinese premier Chou En-lai's conciliatory speech last Saturday. The release of the 11 U.S. fliers, he said, could mark the beginning of a new phase of China's relations with the rest of the world, but, he added, "One swallow doesn't make a spring."

FLIERS' ITINERARY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The 11 fliers being released by China Thursday will be flown from Hong Kong to the Philippines for medical treatment and then directly to the west coast, the Air Force announced today.

Chiang Threatens

TAIPEI, Formosa, Aug. 2.—The official Central Daily News said today Chiang Kai-shek would withdraw from the United Nations if China is admitted.

Gurley Flynn's Baptism of Fire in Labor Movement



WARREN K. BILLINGS and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. Miss Flynn was active in the campaign that led to the freedom of Tom Mooney and Billings from a California jail in one of America's most celebrated labor frameups.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, national committee member of the Communist Party, will observe her 65th birthday on Aug. 7, in the federal penitentiary at Alderson, W. Va. On the occasion of her birthday, we are reprinting some of the articles on her early struggles, written by the late Robert Minor for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's 60th birthday. Birthday greeting should be addressed: Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Box A, Alderson, W. Va.

By ROBERT MINOR

As I told you, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn started early as a fighter in the labor movement. She was 15 years old at the time of the founding of the Industrial Workers of the World (I.W.W.)—with which her earliest years were identified—and she was in it almost as soon as it was organized.

The IWW was founded in September, 1905.

The emergence of the great trusts, as monopolies of the heavy industries in combination with biggest banks—finance capital—and especially the organization of the U. S. Steel Corp. under the Morgan bank in 1901—had marked a profound change in American life. The steel combine effected a practical control of most of the heavy industries concerned with metal, fuel and transport, from the Atlantic Coast to the iron and copper, lead, zinc and gold mines of the Rocky Mountains and California.

This power, wielded from a single center, dictated a single strategy of destruction and exclusion of all effective labor organization from the entire body of American heavy industry—an "ideal" more nearly achieved in the U. S. than in any other country in the world.

The old, narrow craft unions, upon which the American Federation of Labor was mainly based, could be seen, more glaringly than before, to be unable to offer any effective resistance to the colossal power of these combinations.

The Steel Trust began a number of planned wars for the purpose of excluding from the field of the basic industries of steel manufacture, of copper, lead and zinc production, or any of the extractive industries associated with them, any effective labor organization of any kind whatsoever. Even the narrowest craft unions were to be destroyed where they showed the slightest tendency to affect production by enrolling all of a skilled craft.

And it is not accidental that the IWW drew into its orbit many of the older generation of men and women of the working class whose names now spell the revolutionary history of the American working class, such as Foster, Haywood, Vincent St. John and Eugene V. Debs—and that Tom and Annie Flynn were drawn into it; and that

their daughter, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, then aged 15, was sure to become a leader of it.

By far the most potent of the constituent organizations that formed the IWW was the Western Federation of Miners, a large, strong and active industrial union of metal miners and smelter workers, effective in most of the mines and smelters of the Rocky Mountain states, almost from the Mexican to the Canadian borders. The ideological and practical leader of the union was William D. Haywood, a metal miner, a former cowboy, a magnetic figure of gigantic size and great power of speech—a deeply devoted socialist. Other constituent delegates to the convention of the IWW were representatives of local unions of the AFL, the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, several editors and prominent individuals including a former Catholic priest, and Daniel DeLeon, representing the Socialist Labor Party. Eugene V. Debs gave his support to the organization for a short time, but the Socialist Party fought against it and supported the Compers bureaucracy.

A number of planned wars were begun by the U. S. Steel Corp. for the purpose of rooting out and destroying every effective labor organization encroaching upon any periphery of the steel empire.

In February, 1906, the attempt to destroy the Western Federation of Miners was begun by the framing up and kidnapping of the leaders of the union and the announcement that they would be tried for murder of a former Governor of Idaho.

Haywood would be brought to trial first at Boise, Idaho.

Immediately there was a mobilization of the American labor movement more nearly complete than had ever been seen before. Every trade union of any validity or significance, every political organization and group claiming working class character, the Socialist Party, the Socialist Labor Party, every labor paper, gave its

support.

The Socialist weekly paper, the Appeal to Reason, achieved a circulation of nearly 500,000; the Socialist Labor Party paper, the Daily People, reached its highest strength, the Socialist Party multiplied its membership and approached mass proportions.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, 16 years old, became a dynamo of action in this campaign, a speaker, organizer and leader of the IWW.

Strangely enough, the agents of the Copper Trust who directly handled the frameup of the miners' union leaders gave the details of the case into the hands of the same Pinkerton detective who had, 30 years earlier, acted as the stool-pigeon in the anthracite coal miners' union in Pennsylvania, on whose false testimony 19 leaders of the union has been hanged. As a reward for his services in hanging the leaders of the coal miners' union, the stoolpigeon, James McParlan, had been promoted to be manager of the Denver office of Pinkerton's agency.

As the chief witness to bring about the conviction and hanging of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, McParlan employed a professional gunman, admittedly a murderer who had engaged at times in burglary and arson for a living, whom McParlan got in touch with him through his having been on the payroll of a railroad detective department as a stoolpigeon—one Harry Orchard. But Orchard's record could prepare him for the witness stand only by staging a big press campaign to the effect that Harry Orchard had undergone a religious conversion—something of the same technique that made McParlan himself a usable witness in the hanging of the 19 anthracite miners 50 years before. But there was a difficulty. McParlan had been touted for his bloody work in the Pennsylvania hangings as a pious Catholic; but Boise, Idaho, where Haywood was to be tried was a town of wildly anti-Catholic, Bible-thumping Prot-

LAWYERS GUILD FILES PETITION FOR REHEARING

The National Lawyers Guild has filed a petition for rehearing before the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in its suit against the Attorney General to enjoin his attempt to place the Guild on the "subversive" list, Jessica Davidson, secretary, announced yesterday.

The Guild is asking the full court, sitting in banc, to reconsider the July 14 decision of Justices Prettyman, Miller and Danaher which required the Guild to go through with hearings before the Attorney General before raising in court the basic issue of his constitutional power to maintain a "subversive" list.

A major question on the rehearing will be whether the Guild must go through with procedures which it challenges and which the court has not found to be valid, answer

interrogatories which the court has said are in some cases "extremely difficult, if not impossible, of answer" and appear at a hearing before the Attorney General who, the Guild says, has prejudged the issue—a question which the court has declined to try.

The petition also challenges the court's conclusion that the Guild's plea of irreparable injury is unfounded. It says: "The very grave fear that such an organization might not survive a listing to challenge it judicially cannot be ignored. The sworn allegations concerning the probable destruction of the organization and referring to actual experiences of appellant are contradicted in the record. The standing and reputation of thousands of attorneys are at issue."

Campaign of Letters Urged To Free Mrs. Ingram, 2 Sons

Editor Daily Worker:

The entire world is holding its breath, waiting for the great news that "Peace will be declared," yet here in Georgia, U.S.A., "Race Warfare" is still going on in the most callous and brutal forms.

Peace, like Charity, should begin at home. When lawmakers see fit to violate the laws, legal ones as well as those of all decency and humanity, then it is time they were told. The world has been told, through the United Nations, about Rosa Lee Ingram and her two boys, Sammy and Wallace, still imprisoned in Georgia, since Nov. 1947. But it is up to us to do something about this dreadful case.

Mrs. Ingram, a Negro widow, was approached on her farm, by a white neighbor, John Stratford, who wanted to date her. She refused and he attacked her. Sammy and Wallace, aged 13 and 15 at the time, came to their mother's defense, and in the struggle the attacker was accidentally killed. For this act of self-defense, Mrs. Ingram and her two sons were

sentenced to death, by an all-white jury. The sentence was commuted to life imprisonment for all three.

Mrs. Ingram and the two children are now eligible for parole. Georgia has taken eight years of their lives—illegally and unjustly. Ten other children wait for the homecoming of their mother and brothers.

A State which imprisons a woman for defending her honor, and her children for defending her from attack by an armed man, cannot be relied upon to give them the parole to which they are now entitled. But YOU and YOU can make your voices heard and help get the parole for these victims of Race Warfare.

I urge every reader to write to: President Eisenhower; Attorney General Brownell; Sen. George of Georgia, in Washington D.C., and especially to the Georgia Board of Pardons and Paroles, in Georgia.

Every letter from you will be a spoke in the wheel of protest against this inhuman action—push for Peace and Freedom for the Ingrams. D.B.

stant fundamentalists; actually several big circus tents were set up by revivalist preachers to catch the crowds of people that would come from far and near for the trial. These were all wildly anti-Catholic.

So the story of Harry Orchard's "religious conversion" had to be amended. When the papers announced that Orchard had been "born again"—and this was the language actually used about Orchard as it was later to be used about Louis Budenz—the story was that the Catholic detective McParlan had converted Orchard to a Protestant religion. None of the tragic comedy was lost on the working class.

The defense of the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners was one of the greatest successes ever achieved by the American labor movement. Every sector of labor was mobilized—even Samuel Compers was compelled to give ostentatious if not enthusiastic support.

The 16-year-old Elizabeth Gurley Flynn—going on 17—attained an early political maturity in that fight. Haywood was acquitted in July, 1907, and the mass movement of the working class did not subside.

Elizabeth had become a seasoned mass leader and organizer. She was elected a delegate to the IWW convention at Chicago, in 1907, and again in 1908. She, at the age of 17, was the only woman delegate at the 1908 convention, much to her dissatisfaction, as one who never forgot the importance of the half of the working class that is composed of women.

Despite the mistakes of anarcho-syndicalist character that were made in the IWW—its opposition to the opportunism of the Social-

ist Party took the mistaken form of "rejection of political action"—the brunt of the class struggle was for a number of years largely in the hands of this new organization. Tremendous progress was made in organizing masses of unorganized workers on industrial union lines in the most frightfully exploited industries that had been left almost untouched by the craft unionism of the AFL. For ten years the sharpest episodes of the class struggle, with some notable exceptions, found the front line of the working class under the leadership of the IWW. And in every struggle Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was at the front as one of the ablest leaders.

I suppose that tens of thousands of homes of workers in the textile mills, railroad yards, the iron mines of Minnesota and the Rockies and the harvest fields of California, have had during those years a duplicate of the little scrap of a paper, faded and torn, which I have before me now—clipped from a newspaper of Jan. 30, 1912 a portrait under the headline: Girl Socialist Leader of Lawrence Textile Strike, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. She was the working class pin-up girl, affectionately called "Girlie."

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 65 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7854.
Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.
3 mos. 8 mos. 1 year
Daily Worker only \$4.00 \$7.00 \$12.00
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Except Foreign)
Daily Worker & Worker 6.75 12.00 20.00
The Worker 2.00 3.00 5.00

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY
AND SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW
PRESS, INC., 35 East 12th Street, New
York 3, N. Y., Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954.
Cable Address "Dailywork" New York, N. Y.

McCarthy and Chiang Are Sore

IN ALL the world, only two men expressed anger and rage over the release by China of the American flyers.

One of the two was Chiang Kai-shek. The other was our own Joe McCarthy. Their fury is not difficult to understand. Chiang Kai-shek figures that he has no future unless there is another world war. As for the fascist-minded Joe McCarthy, anything that smacks of peace drives him berserk.

The release of the flyers even before the new Geneva conference got under way, was a dramatic move designed, the Chinese do not hesitate to say, to improve the climate for the talks. Actually, the Chinese cleared the decks for the really basic issues which, until they are resolved, will continue to create an explosive situation in the Far East.

These questions, of course, are the peaceful settlement of the Formosa question, with respect for the territorial rights of People's China, and admission of the representatives of the 600,000,000 Chinese into the UN.

Settlement of these issues is far from an accomplished fact. There are still forces within the Republican Party who, while they feel compelled at least to discuss European questions, are not even ready to talk with the Chinese about major issues. When Senator Knowland rebuked McCarthy for accusing Eisenhower of a "sell-out," he himself was warning the President not to negotiate a Far East settlement. But that is exactly what is needed to make the promise of Geneva a reality and the Administration needs to be told so.

GEORGIA'S TEACHERS

IT IS POLITICAL old hat to say that officials of the state of Georgia are in contemptuous defiance of the United States Supreme Court and federal authority on public school desegregation. But now "Peach State" authorities are demanding, on pain of dismissal, that public school teachers join in this un-American attitude and activity. No Georgia teacher, according to a decision reached Monday by the Georgia Board of Education, will be permitted to teach who "supports, condones or agrees to teach a mixed grade." In other words Georgia wants no teachers who are willing to follow the decrees of the nation's highest court.

Then, following the pattern of U. S. Attorney General's anti-Communist campaign, Georgia officials made up a "subversive list" and placed the NAACP on it. Georgia teachers, they ruled, must now disavow membership in the NAACP, or "any allied . . . or subversive organization."

This flagrant trampling upon the Constitution by Georgia's authorities is dangerous to American living beyond that state's borders. Therefore the defense of Georgia teachers which will be conducted by the NAACP should have the support of all Americans. And we have a right to question Attorney General Brownell as to whether his office will still stand aside while the embattled Georgia teachers and the NAACP fight it out with racist subversion.

GOOD RIDDANCE

THE NATION is well rid of Harold E. Talbott as Secretary of the Air Force.

Talbott's ideas of proper conduct for a public official differed sharply from that of most Americans. He saw nothing improper in using the Pentagon as a base of operations for the firm of Paul B. Mulligan & Co. in which he was a partner. The abhorrence of this outlook by most Americans compelled Talbott to resign.

The nation could do equally well without those hordes of businessmen and generals who have been brought into the Eisenhower administration and who display the same attitude to serving one's country that Talbott did.

They include the battalions of WOC's who now infest the federal government. The WOC's—industrialists working "without compensation"—consider the federal government a branch office of the trusts for whom they work and by whom they are paid.

Last Sunday's Worker provided a very important expose of these evils.

Talbott is the symbol of a pernicious disease that is eating at the political structure of the country. It is the disease of giveaway and loot, of Dixon Yates and synthetic rubber plant disposal.

The list of those hirelings of the trusts without whose services the nation could get along better would be incomplete without mention of Attorney General Herbert Brownell. It is he who provides the cloak of legality for all the dirty deals. It is he, it should be remembered, who helped set up the "special partnership" between Talbott and Mulligan which laid the legal coverup for Talbott's misdeeds.

Reuther's Statement to Court on Labor's Right to Political Action

WALTER REUTHER pleaded innocent in federal court in Detroit last Friday on behalf of the CIO United Auto Workers in response to the Republican-sponsored grand jury indictment of the union on charges of having engaged in political activity in violation of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

In view of the importance of this issue and this fight for the entire labor movement, we reprint below the full text of the statement Reuther planned to read in court in entering the union's plea. Judge Arthur Koscinski allowed Reuther to read only a small part of the statement.

Text of Reuther's statement follows:

YOUR HONOR, the UAW-CIO believes that the case arising out of this indictment is an extremely important one and the decision that will finally result will have a significant impact on the course of democracy in this country and in the world. We, ourselves, approach the problem it poses with the most serious consideration and with the greatest awareness of its significance, not only to us as a trade union, but to the rest of the labor movement and to the whole principle of democratic government.

The issue involved, as we see it, is whether working people, banded together in a free labor union, can express their views, through their union, on political issues and other matters of broad public policy through the purchase of radio and television time.

The act with which the UAW-CIO is charged is that of sponsoring radio and TV programs in accordance with the democratic decisions of UAW-CIO convention. The opinions, endorsements and policies expressed on these programs are those arrived at by the membership of the union through the vari-



REUTHER

ous democratic procedures provided for in the UAW-CIO Constitution and in that of the National CIO.

We in the UAW-CIO believe we have an obligation as a voluntary association of free men to provoke discussion and to encourage thoughtful, factual investigation of public issues and political candidates. The use of radio and television time to do this comes within the framework of freedom of the press and freedom of speech guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution.

THE FREE EXPRESSION and exchange of ideas on all matters affecting the public good is the cornerstone on which America has built its heritage and its greatness. Any action which threatens the right of any group or citizen to express his point of view in the free market place of ideas threatens the very foundation of our democratic ideals and puts in jeopardy our basic civil liberties.

The prospect of a trial before the Federal Courts and its attendant publicity is not a pleasant one and not one which we relish. However, we welcome

the opportunity to test the right of working people to express their political views on issues of broad public policy through their union.

We are fully aware of the provisions of the law, and have complied with them in letter and spirit.

Our abiding faith in the free, democratic institutions of our country and of the trial procedures provided for in the Federal Courts of our country gives us every confidence in the outcome of this case.

WE ARE ADVISED and believe that the acts charged in the indictment do not constitute a violation of the statute under which the indictment is laid. If it should be determined by the Court that these acts are within the scope of the statute, we shall contend that the statute, at least to that extent, is an unconstitutional abridgment of the rights of free speech, free press and assembly secured us by the First Amendment to the Constitution.

The whole history of the effort of free men to protect and extend our democratic rights shows that eternal vigilance has been required at every step of the way. History demonstrates clearly that the mortgage on human freedom and civil liberties is never fully paid. Each generation must meet its installments. The UAW considers this case to be another instance in which our basic freedoms are being challenged, and we are prepared to go through with this case confident of the ultimate victory of human and democratic values over the selfish economic and political forces that would suppress and inhibit our civil liberties.

Your honor, the defendant union, the UAW-CIO, which I represent at this stage of the proceedings, pleads not guilty to all of the counts in the indictment.

The Review-of-Concepts Committee

Federated Press

AN OBSCURE committee of government economists here is working on a problem which is of great importance to all working people in the U.S. It is an interdepartmental group called the Review of Concepts appraising federal statistics on employment and unemployment.

The committee is made up of people from the Depts. of Labor, Commerce and Agriculture, the Budget Bureau, the Council of Economic Advisers and other agencies. It is considering the methods by which government figures on employment and unemployment are collected, appraised and made public.

This group has been at the job for months now, and only recently took testimony from spokesmen for organized labor who expressed an interest in their work. They also heard from employer spokesmen, such as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Far from being routine, bureaucratic work, the job of this committee will have a great effect on all labor. If they produce recommendations that taken as a whole call for changes to make the official statistics on employment and unemployment produced by the Census Bureau show a more accurate picture of the employment situation, they can be of real assistance to working people.

IT IS PROBABLE that most of the technicians working with the committee are seriously interested in producing better reports than the series now issued by Census, entitled Monthly Report On The Labor Force. It is

this report upon which Secretaries Mitchell and Weeks pounce each month and extract figures from to prove that the American working people never had it so good.

Labor people have for a long time been critical of these monthly reports, but they have been shouted down by a government and an employer press that is interested, for political reasons, in advertising that almost everyone is working and that very, very few people are unemployed. What labor wants is merely a better system of collecting and arranging the statistics so that a true measure of unemployment and of employment can be obtained.

Labor has noted that the government has time and again cut a little here and inched a little there to produce the lowest possible number of jobless to be reported.

If the technicians recommend good changes, there will remain the question whether the top people in Weeks' department will put some or all of them into effect. If so, well and good. If not, labor can prepare to make an issue of why political figures at the top turn down recommendations of technicians at the working level which would puncture, to a moderate degree, the myth of the Eisenhower boom.

SOME OF THE questions being considered by the committee and people invited to give their views to it:

Whether persons on temporary layoff with definite instructions to return to work in 30

days should be counted as employed or unemployed. Labor says they are jobless now and should be so counted, but Census counts them as employed.

Whether wage and salary workers waiting to start new jobs in 30 days should continue to be counted as employed, or should be listed as jobless.

Whether Census enumerators covering the 25,000 households on which the monthly report is based should automatically count a jobless person who has not actively sought work recently as "out of the labor force." Labor spokesmen believe more of an effort should be made to find out why the person did not hunt a job in the period immediately preceding the enumerator's call.

Whether persons on part-time work should all be counted as employed, rather than counted partly in both employed and unemployed categories in accordance to the amount of work they were given at the time surveyed. Labor knows there is much partial unemployment hidden here.

A Chamber of Commerce spokesman told the committee, rather crudely that his organization is mainly concerned with family heads finding jobs. "If they get out and scratch around enough, they'll find a job," he said. His approach was that of the reactionaries during the depression of the 1930's, who insisted that there was always a possibility of getting a job if you beat the other fellow out of it. With the total number of jobs related to the total number of workers they were not concerned.

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

Actors Strike Friday

The Hollywood Screen Actors Guild will go out on strike on Friday midnight against the multi-million dollar television film production industry, unless in the next two days agreement can be reached with the TV film producers on the crucial issue of pay for performers for second runs of TV films.



From the way it looks at this moment it is doubtful that the work stoppage can be halted.

This will be the second time in the 22 years of its existence that the Actors Guild has called a strike. The last one was in the winter of 1952 against the producers of filmed TV commercials. The issue, then as now, was extra pay for actors for re-runs of commercials. The strike lasted three months and was won by the Guild.

The current strike call was overwhelmingly authorized in a nation-wide referendum of guild members. The vote was 4,848 for the strike—184 against.

It was reported that some 3,000 cameramen, sound technicians, electricians, editors, carpenters, property men and

other craft workers belonging to other unions will be indirectly involved in the strike.

Production of films for regular theatres would not be affected, a spokesman for the actors said.

These Changing Times

Do you know that a leading American Marxist recently taught a class in American history at one of our great universities and that he was invited to do so by a group of professors who felt that the students should hear the views of an advocate of Marxism on the history of our country?

It couldn't have happened two years ago or even a year ago but it did happen two weeks ago when Herbert Aptheker, the well known Marxist historian and teacher was invited to address a class in history at the University of Washington.

Taking as his subject the significance of Negro history, Aptheker explained to the class that a jimcrow society has a jimcrow historiography and that as students of American history they were being cheated by this jimcrow historiography of the magnificent epic of Negro history, and deprived of the possibility of a true understanding of American history.

The students listened keenly as he pointed out that Negro history has always been central to the general history of our country and without an understanding of Negro history one cannot understand American history either, and as he developed some of the main content of Negro history. He spoke for twenty minutes and there were thirty minutes for questions, and discussion. Afterward, he met informally with several professors of the History Department.

"There was, of course, disagreement with many of my views, but the discussions with the students and the professors were conducted on a friendly, civilized basis," said Aptheker.

What gave a special significance to all this was that this was the university which fired Dr. Herbert J. Phillips and Joseph Butterworth because they were Marxists—the university which found itself boycotted last spring by some of the country's outstanding scientists because of its ban against atomic scientist Dr. Robert J. Oppenheimer.

"The Professors' invitation to me to teach a class a kind of protest for those earlier violations of academic freedom," said Aptheker.

Witchhunt in TV

The political climate in the country is changing but there's still plenty of raw stuff going on at the old stand: The proposal of the national executive board of the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists (AFTRA) to punish union members who claim the privilege of the Fifth Amendment, for example.

The proposal is now being voted on by the union's national membership and the results will be in a week or so before the House Un-American Committee launches its witchhunt in the New York legit theatre and television field on Aug. 15.

The proposal was advanced and adopted by AFTRA's national executive shortly after the New York membership voted by 982 to 514 to censure Aware Inc., a private blacklisting group, for wanton interference with the union's affairs.

The great danger inherent in the new AFTRA resolution was noted by Times TV critic Jack Gould last Sunday when he said:

"The AFTRA has a union shop with the networks and major stations; this means that an individual actor must be in good standing if he is to work. In short, if AFTRA prefers and then sustains charges against a member pleading the Fifth Amendment this means that an actor could be deprived of a livelihood because he chose to invoke a privilege guaranteed him under the Bill of Rights. This is an extreme sanction and, in this corner's opinion, represents an abuse of the federation's power over the union shop. Under the resolution AFTRA could economically disfranchise a citizen who had not broken the law but had merely sought the protection of the law."

Could then goes on to point out that the resolution of the AFTRA national executive violates a fundamental democratic principle that's about 750 years old.

"If the proposal means what it says, an actor is subject to accusations before an inquiry, not afterward. To assume in advance that an individual has no valid reason for invoking a constitutional privilege hardly inspires confidence in the board's fundamental understanding of a principle that goes back to the Magna Carta of 1215."

Gould's defense of the right of television artists to the protection of the Fifth Amendment will be hailed not only by people in the entertainment arts but by the entire country. It's an encouraging sign of the changing times.

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV

News, Sports (2) 6 p.m.
News, Sports (4) 6:45
Movie Museum (9) 7:15
Douglas Edwards, news (2) 7:30
Disneyland—Reluctant Dragon & Wind in Willows (7) 7:30
Movie: Green Grow the Rushes (British) (13) 8
Play: Spur of the Moment—Kraft TV Theatre (4) 9
Harlem Spotlight (13) 9:30
Play: Seventh Veil with Diana Lynn and Dan O'Herlihy (2) 10
This Is Your Life (4) Capt. Samuel Megill, World War II hero
Boxing: Tommy Jackson vs. Ezzard Charles (7) 10
Play: Tony—Douglas Fairbanks Jr. Presents (4) 10:30
News (2) 11
Featurama, news, sports, etc. (5) 11:10
Steve Allen (4) 11:15 to 1

RADIO

News, all stations 6 p.m.
Stan Lomax, sports WOR 6:45
John Vandercook, news WABC 7
Conversations WRCA 8
Disk Derby WCBS 8:30
Giants-St. Louis WMCA 8:55
Best of Groucho WRCA 9



President's Press Conference WABC 9:30 (if scheduled)
Dodgers-Milwaukee WMGM 9:55
Boxing: Tommy Jackson vs. Ezzard Charles

MOVIES

Mr. Roberts, Radio City
Marty, Sutton
Devotion (Soviet) Stanley
To Paris With Love (French) Fine Arts
Gate of Hell (Japanese) Guild 50th
Times Gone By (Italian) & Chaplin Festival, Thalia
Stars Look Down (British) & Thunder Rock (British) 55th St.
Three Coins in the Fountain, Waverly
Chaplin Festival (Rink, Count, Others) & Gigi, Art
Wuthering Heights & These Three (revivals) Heights

DRAMA

Shaw's The Philanderer, Greenwich Mews, Thurs. Fri. Sat.
Bus Stop, Music Box
Inherit the Wind, National
Plain and Fancy, Winter Garden
Shaw's The Philanderer, Greenwich Mews, Fri., Sat.

Style Forecast For Fall

I hear that khaki is going out of fashion
And that men are not whacky over k-ration
For the mushroom silhouette who can work up a passion?
The set who sets the pace
Is finally catching up with the human race.

The anti-red fad is going out of season
The vogue is a swing back to honesty and reason
No more corset of fear—cause the tension is easing
Passe is the question, "Which side will win?"
Folks don't like "fall out" and they don't like "fall in"

The civil defense chapeau is rather outmoded
Delightfully disarming is the pattern that's boded
There's a common aversion to being exploded
But whether these will be permanent trends
Is hard to determine, because it depends
On just how hard we try to achieve a
New Look in our outlook at Geneva.

—By A. B.

Mickey Rooney Defied Jimcrow At Les Vegas

By DON WHEELDIN

LOS ANGELES.—All the fireworks shot off at Las Vegas were not in celebration of Independence Day.

That is the word among entertainers on the Sunset Strip, who passed on to us details of a jimcrow incident at the gambling mecca several weeks ago.

It involved three of the big names in show business:

Mickey Rooney, topflight white motion picture and television actor; Sammy Davis Jr., leading Negro comedian; and Herb Jeffries, well-known Negro singer.

Rooney was appearing at the newly-opened Club Riviera at Las Vegas, and Jeffries was headlining the entertainment at the Royal Nevada Hotel.

Rooney invited Jeffries to join him in the gaming room of the Club Riviera between shows to "talk about old times." They have been friends for many years.

Jeffries went to the Club Riviera gaming room where he joined Rooney who was playing a slot machine.

The Negro singer hardly had time to lose money when the manager of the club spied him, came over and ordered Jeffries to leave.

"We don't permit Negroes in here and you know that so get out and stay out," the manager said to Jeffries.

Before Jeffries could answer Rooney spoke up.

The diminutive, outspoken actor told the manager he had invited Jeffries to the gaming room.

"He is my guest and I demand an apology for your insulting attitude," Rooney said.

The manager refused to apologize. A hassle developed in which the topflight entertainer lectured the management on the meaning of equality and democracy.

But the manager hung tough on his decision to bar Jeffries from the gaming room.

Rooney pressed his fight all the

way.

"If my guest isn't permitted to enjoy the same rights as others in this hotel I'm serving notice now that my show doesn't go on tonight."

That is precisely what happened. Jeffries had to leave the gaming room and Rooney refused to appear for his show.

However, this is only half the story.

Following Rooney's stand against jimcrow, management of Club Riviera was successful in getting a substitute performer.

He turned out to be Sammy Davis Jr.

Davis, queried by other Negro performers on why he permitted himself to be used in such a situation, explained that he was "buffaloed."

"I was told by the manager that Rooney had taken ill and they wanted me to substitute one show for him."

Davis insisted he had known the facts surrounding Rooney's failure to appear he would not have performed in Mickey's place.

The Negro comic insisted that he would "do nothing" to tighten the jimcrow noose around his own neck. He revealed that four years ago when he played the Last Frontier hotel at Las Vegas he was forced to stay at a ranch "stuck out in the mud" miles from the hotel because of anti-Negro bias.

Because of the bitter and humiliating experiences many big name Negro entertainers have suffered at this desert gaming spa they either try to bypass it (if they can afford to) or insist on a written contract which specifies "with room" as a condition of appearing.

Meanwhile, entertainers on the Sunset Strip here, Negro and white, hope Rooney's position will be taken by many more as a way of ending the jimcrow brand on Las Vegas, condemned as "the most prejudiced city west of the Rockies."

The Tale of Mary Mumm

By JUDITH TODD

The case of careless Mary Mumm,

Who was too fond of bubble gum,

Displays the need for drastic measures

To moderate our private pleasures.

She chewed and blew,*she blew and chewed

When talking—which was rather rude,

And had the further drawback that

Her conversation fell quite flat:

Santa Claus could hardly trouble

To meet her requests expressed in bubble;

When aunts passed chocolate around

They heard an incoherent sound

And thought it only meant she did

Not want them to remove the lid.

She chewed this gum from morn till night—

Of course, she looked an awful sight

And got quite thin, since the balloon

Hindered the use of fork and spoon.

The worst disaster came one day

When Mary, chewing on the way

To school, blew such a bubble that

A gust of wind took off her hat

And bore her struggling through the air,

Above the Bay, Washington Square,

(Supported by the bubble) to

A spot, in fact, above the Zoo.

There came another special gust

At which (at last) the bubble bust,

And Mary felt an awful fool

At landing in the Penguin Pool.

In studying Mary's watery landing

We reach a useful understanding:

Too much of anything you fancy

Has consequences which are chancy.

Save Volcano Victims

VALDIVIA, Chile, Aug. 1.—

Police at nearby Rio Buneo and Ilifer last night rescued 39 persons isolated for six days by eruptions of two volcanoes, Nillhue and Rinihue. The rescued persons had taken refuge in caves. They said they had been without food for three days.

What's On?

DOXEY WILKERSON speaks on "The Path to Desegregation." Fri., 8 p.m. Refreshments. Contr. 50c. Ausp. Student Division, LYL, 229 7th Ave., nr. 23 St.

SOMETHING NEW IN SILENT FILMS...
DEVOTION
LATEST SILENT NEWSREELS
STANLEY

Here's a New Kind Of Science Fiction

By JOHN BOVINGDON

A well known science writer, John Lear, in Popular Science, Aug. '54, says: "Let's have some science in Science Fiction." He argues against writing which escapes through dreams of interstellar travel into unreality. He would root science fantasy in the scientific findings of today. A master craftsman should faithfully transmit the currents of life about him... revealing the future thing shape.

The criticism here spelled-out concerning America's science fiction is especially alerting as we view the declining state of science in our public schools. "Science Digest" reported that the number of college graduates prepared to teach Science has gone down over 56 percent in the last four years.

"Nation's Business" pointed up this science deficiency in relation to the cold war saying that the Soviet Union was producing yearly far more scientists having doctorate degrees than we; and that the number of research establishments, from numbering 1600 pre-war, has by now doubled. This large scale production of scientific leadership is not surprising when one considers the paramount importance of pre-scientific training of students' powers of observation from the beginning of elementary schooling.

To understand this over-all scientific education of Soviet youth, it is of exceeding interest therefore to have a collection of Soviet Science fiction beamed for young people. These "Stories" by the paleontologist I. A. Yefremov, (English translation, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow), become a clear window through which are visible vast Soviet areas, with their researches, explorations, and public works. Woven into these pictures of the earth as man grasps it, are dreams, legends, daring and the sketching of patterns of the future.

The eight stories take the young reader—and whatever your age, you'll feel young stretching your

gait to keep up with this fossil expert, who is also a nimble but wary dreamer. He takes you into the mysteries of the recording of light rays from the past on petrified asphalt-resin. You cogitate the meaning of the luminous lettering found in the Uzbekistan excavations of an ancient observatory of Persian astronomers.

You delve into the secrets of life at deep sea bottom, under thousands of atmospheric pressures, and you wonder what clues can tidal waves and under ocean upheavals give us concerning deposits of uranium. You visit a north Siberian mountain whose caves contain paintings of African animals that visited there in the northward migrations before the Ice Age.

You will join in prospecting for asbestos and mercury and this will lead you to the mysterious pigments of an artist, and his painting will lead you to a mountain lake of mercury. You will cross the Gobi Desert, part of a geodetic survey of the Mongolian-Chinese border, and you will open an unsolved riddle of a deadly crawling beast of the desert.

You will join the geologist in the search for tin in Central Asia, and you will find an insurmountable spar of metal and rock, about which the people tell of a fabulous climber, and you yourself with him will do again the impossible.

You will read in the Tien Shan Mountains the secrets of radio active deposits in the volcanic upheavals during the earth's infancy, and you will make scientific guesses of possible visits of stellar visitors 70 million years ago.

You will begin to ponder what it can mean in the life of young people to relate life on this earth to the earlier Paleozoic, Mesozoic and Cenozoic eras when the earth's life was being built. Perhaps you will regret that the creative initiative of your own youth was not made familiar with the most advanced outposts of science. And it may open up your resolve to catch some of your youth again.

In this Science Fiction is an imaginative search for the new on the basis of a rigorous knowledge of nature's history. There was a ruthless natural selection throughout the past which built the brain of man. But here in our age, this brain evolves a mind which turns upon "the murderous forces of the cosmos" its mastering talent.

This mind sees a future afar off where man will harvest a unity among "the planetary islets of the universe." But in the immediate now, the first step is "to insure the great future for the inhabitants of our Earth" through Peace.

In such a way, does Science Fiction stimulate the energies of Soviet Youth.

Dean and Jerry May Split Up Within 10 Days

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 2 (UP).—

Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis are negotiating with NBC-TV and Paramount today to split up the famous team, and friends believe that within ten days they'll decide whether to break up or make up.

Whether the curly-haired singer and the rubber-faced comedian will "divorce" nearly has pushed the eternal question of Debbie and Eddie out of Hollywood conversation.

Dean and Jerry's long-smouldering differences erupted three months ago when Jerry went east for a premiere of their latest picture and Dean stayed home. At the time Martin insisted "we will work together next fall because we have contracts."

But after Jerry returned to Hollywood the two separately approached Paramount and NBC, to try to get out of the contracts. The employers are trying to reconcile the team, friends say, "and it's a matter of delicate negotiations with everybody making different offers and counter-offers. Right now Dean and Jerry both want to break up."

The boys are not due to work together until their first TV show in September. But their associates feel "this quarrel will be settled one way or another within the next ten days."

Hollywood experts at first chorused Martin and Lewis were great as a team but divided would fall. However, since their separation both have been pressed with offers for single performances.

Major film studios have showered Jerry with comedy roles. Dean has been asked to star alone in musicals. Both have received lucrative offers from TV and Broadway shows.

"Those offers may really drive them apart," the associate adds.

One Paramount source said the studio insists the boys work together, or they'll have to buy back their contract. Other sources said the studio was trying to work out a few contract that would allow the team to take outside jobs as singles.

Their Paramount contract was one of the most lucrative in show business—\$5,000,000 for the next five years at one picture a year. They also holds deals with producer Hal Wallis and with NBC-TV.

More on Strike Of Hollywood Actors Guild

There are 50 TV series now shooting in Hollywood and four series in New York that would have to stop production if the actors strike, scheduled for Friday midnight, goes through.

The Guild and the TV film producers were near agreement on most of the points in the contract, including a raise for day players from \$70 to \$90 with the producers offering \$75 and a raise from \$250 to \$300 with the producers offering \$265. However, the negotiations came to a halt when the producers refused to pay the actors anything for second runs of TV films. The Guild originally asked for 100 percent of minimum for second runs but informed the producers they would negotiate this figure. The producers refused to negotiate.

Among the entertainment unions that have pledged their support to the actors are the American Guild of Variety Artists, American Guild of Musical Artists, Screen Extras Guild, Actors Equity Association, American Federation of Television and Radio Artists and the Associated Actors and Artists of America, AFL parent body of all performer unions in the U. S. and Canada.



A scene from Chaplin's 1916 comedy The Cure. A group of old men open an engagement at the Art Theatre (36 E. Eighth Street) starting today. Among them are The Rink, The Count, I A. M. and Behind the Screen, all made around the time of The Cure.

IDAHO INDIAN FILES SUIT TO RECOVER LAND GRANT

By KATHLEEN CRONIN

OROFINO, Ida., Aug. 2 (FP).—

A 70-year-old Nex Perce Indian, James Joseph Miles, has filed a claim for title to 114 acres on which the Northern Idaho mental hospital now stands, under a land allotment the Federal government made to his late wife many years ago.

The Nex Perce woman was stripped of her rights in a series of raids against Nex Perce property during the rushing days of western expansion. The widower's suit is pending in a Clearwater County district court. The Interior Department has already issued him a patent in fee, buttressing his claim to recover the land, assessed with the hospital at a depreciated inventory of \$2,500,000.

What the claimant, who takes his second name from the famed Nex Perce chieftain and military strategist, Chief Joseph, will do with the mental institution if his claim is recognized, he has not said, except to comment with grim humor: "I will have plenty of room for superintendents from the Lapwai reservation!"

The Miles episode is typical of the court fight of Northwest Indians to win payment for land, timber and fishing rights they were given under treaties and allotments annulled or broken in the 100 years since they were made.

The story was revealed in a

current Portland, Ore., series on the problems facing several Northwest tribes under the federal government's withdrawal program on Indian affairs.

The articles, written by newsman Wallace Turner, winner of the CIO Newspaper Guild national award for his expose of Oregon timber frauds under the Indian Bureau, deals with the Nex Perces and other groups whose affairs are administered through the agency at Lapwai.

When Lewis and Clark came through this region on their overland journey in 1805, there were 6,000 Nex Perces; today the number has dwindled to 1,750. Their holdings under a reservation given them 50 years later totaled three million acres. Today this domain has been whittled down to less than 100,000 acres.

The government's program in the next few years will pare down the already small services the Indian Bureau provides the four tribal groups through the northern Idaho agency, the Turner articles charge.

Only a few have work in local lumber mills, and most of the tribesmen exist on crop rentals averaging only a few dollars an acre. Under the old treaties, the Indians have unlimited hunting rights, but the Idaho sportsmen's clubs are trying to limit these rights, although many tribesmen hunt on a subsistence basis.

Runaways to No. Carolina Cut National Apparel Pay Average

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 2

(FP).—What happens when a northern garment plant stages a runaway or as frequently happens in this industry, a "sneakaway" (opening branch or "new" factories) to the wage-starved South.

Some interesting figures from this state's Labor Department show that while factories underwent "unprecedented expansion," the apparel workers are paid from 29 to 73 cents an hour less than the national average.

Since June, 1954, 39 new, highly mechanized plants have opened or enlarged operations in the Caro-

linas. The 21 North Carolina plants opened 2,415 new jobs; in South Carolina, 18 plants provided 2,865 new jobs. Most of the workers are women.

While the North Carolina apparel industries now employ 20,000 people (the total was 7,300 in 1948) average pay here is \$1.02 an hour. This compares with federal statistics issued in April, 1955, listing the national average apparel wage at \$1.31.

In men's and boys' suits and coats, average hourly pay is \$1.62; for women's suits and coats, \$1.75.

GE RUNAWAY MOVE BRINGING 1,650 LAYOFFS IN BAY STATE

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 2 (FP).—

Some 1,650 workers are to be laid off at General Electric Co. plants at River Works and Everett, company spokesmen announced this week.

Layoffs, to start at the rate of 100 a week, will affect two divisions, lighting and motor. The lighting division is being moved to

a new plant at Henderson, N. C., and the motor division is being absorbed by GE plants in Erie, Pa., and Schenectady, N. Y.

The union, the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers, has called an emergency meeting to map plans for the protection of seniority rights for those workers being transferred.

"On the Scoreboard" by Lester Rodney will be resumed in a few days.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

PORTABLE RADIO—List \$28.05. Special \$17.50 with batteries. Standard Brand Distributors, 143 4th Ave. (13 & 14 Sts.) GR 2-7612. Open Saturday. One hour free parking or 2 tokens.

SERVICES

(Furniture Refinished)

FURNITURE refinished and repaired in your home. Estimates free. IN 9-6827.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, storage, long distance, pickup service, days, nights, weekends, economical. Kay's, CH 3-3786.

MOVING, storage, long distance, experienced piano movers, Wendell, JE 6-8000.

MOVING • STORAGE

FRANK GIARAMITA

11 E. 7th St.

near 2nd Ave.

GR 7-2457

EFFICIENT

• RELIABLE

CORRECTION

Birthday Greetings to BETTY GANNETT

In weekend paper, was incorrectly signed Mother instead of Mollie.

CAMP LAKELAND

on beautiful Sylvan Lake, 65 miles from N.Y.C.

TOPS IN FOOD • EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATIONS

• SPORTS • OUTSTANDING CULTURAL STAFF

PETE SEEGER — SUN. MORNING, AUGUST 7

Featuring: Meyer and Luba Eisenberg • Nadyne Brewer
Teddy Schwartz • Harvey Schreiman • Edith Segal
New Recreation Hall • Television
Library and place to relax

SUPERVISED DAY CAMP

Make reservations early for best accommodations

For information on moderate rates and SPECIAL FAMILY PLAN call AL 5-6223 or write to 1 Union Square West, N.Y.C. 3

City Civil Liberties Unit To Fight Housing Oath Peril

Osmond K. Frankel, counsel to the New York Civil Liberties Union, will carry an appeal against the city application of the housing loyalty oath to higher courts, it was announced yesterday. The announcement came as the City Housing Authority decided to

the Washington housing authority must abide by the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and not deprive tenants of homes without a hearing.

The delay, it was stated, was prompted in part by temporary uncertainty as to whether Congress would again include the Gwinn amendment, which provides for the "loyalty" oath, in the new housing bill. But House and Senate conferees, it was learned, decided at the last minute to include the amendment.

It was not learned whether the CHA was moved in any way by the July 20th decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington which ruled that refusal to deny membership in a "subversive" group was no grounds for eviction, and said the attorney general's list was meant to apply to government employment. It stated further that

the Washington ruling did not deal with the constitutionality of the Gwinn amendment, which is the issue being raised in the Frankel appeal.

Twenty-one New York families have refused to sign loyalty certificates distributed to them by the New York authority in May. The oaths are required by the 1952 Gwinn amendment to the 1937 Federal Housing Act.

Objectors to the amendment charge that it is unconstitutional, evading the due process of law guaranteed in the Fourteenth Amendment. Non-signers received thirty-day dispossession notices ordering them to leave their apartments by July 31.

Last Thursday Justice Samuel Rabin handed down a decision in Queens Supreme Court upholding the right of the authority to evict tenants who refuse to sign Gwinn oaths. In doing so he dismissed a claim to the contrary by Mr. and Mrs. David Weixel, Queensbridge Houses tenants for more than three years. He cited a ruling last May in

the Brooklyn Supreme Court in a similar action brought by Mrs. Rebecca Peters of Williamsburg Houses.

The Peters case, which started in January, 1953, is being appealed again. Frankel, who represented the Weixels, said their case also would be appealed.

Copper Strikers Win Wage Increases at Phelps-Dodge

Wage increases ranging from 11 1/2 to 17 1/2 cents an hour and expanded welfare benefits featured an agreement reached Monday by the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers with the Phelps Dodge Corp. after a month-long strike.

It was the first break in the strike of some 35,000 Mine, Mill members in three of the biggest copper corporations in the country—Kennecott Copper Corp., Phelps Dodge and the American Smelting & Refining Co.

The new pact, which runs to July 1, 1956, is subject to ratification by union locals in the Phelps Dodge plants.

Wages will go up from \$13.12 to \$19.04 a day to \$14.04-\$20.44.

Daily Worker ILA ASKS GOV'T MEETING ON 'POSSIBLE WORK STOPPAGE'

The International Longshoremen's Association has asked for an "immediate meeting" with city and state government officials in New York and New Jersey to discuss a "possible work stoppage" in the Port of New York in protest against "the invasion of the rights of labor" by the Waterfront Commission, it was learned yesterday.

The executive board of the New York District Council of the ILA sent telegrams to Gov. Harriman and Meyner, Mayor Wagner, and to city and state leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties in both states, asking for the meeting.

The ILA is fighting penalties imposed by the Waterfront Commission against longshoremen for their part in the 29-day dockers strike in March, 1954. They include depriving some dockers of work permits, suspending others for periods of time, and reprimanding the remainder. The penalties are scheduled to take effect next Tuesday.

A two-day "work holiday" was proposed to the recent ILA convention by Fred R. Field, president of the New York District Council. It was referred to the incoming Executive Council for consideration.

ILA president William Bradley indicated last week that court action would be taken to stop the Waterfront Commission from carrying out its penalties.

The ILA District Council is scheduled to meet Monday to decide what further steps to take.

Bank Drivers Strike; Other Labor News

Drivers of armored trucks went on strike yesterday against the money delivery firm of Brink's, Inc.

The strikers, members of the AFL Teamsters Union, set up pickets at the firm's Chicago South Side office in a walkout that affected more than 600 currency exchanges and hundreds of banks.

Other labor disputes: The Caterpillar Tractor Co. and the CIO United Auto Workers reached an agreement on a new contract after a two-day walkout at Peoria, Ill.

About 12,500 members of the UAW went on strike against eight John Deere & Co. farm implement plants in Iowa and Illinois, but negotiations continued.

Harry Sacher Cited by Senate

In reporting last Friday that the Senate adopted a resolution of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee citing Joseph Starobin, former correspondent and author, for "contempt," the Daily Worker reported the Senate "delayed action" on a "contempt" citation against Harry Sacher, attorney.

Actually, the Senate voted the Starobin citation last Wednesday and voted Thursday to cite Sacher.

The two had been called before the subcommittee last April when the committee became angered over the revelation that Harvey Matusow, former professional informer, lied during the 1952-53 Smith Act trial of Elizabeth Curley Flynn and 12 co-defendants.

Sacher, attorney for the 13 on a motion for a new trial, answered all the committee's questions concerning Matusow, but declined to answer questions concerning his (Sacher's) political beliefs, citing the First Amendment.

"I refuse categorically to discuss my beliefs," Sacher told the Senate subcommittee. "I do so because it is inconsistent with the dignity of any man to be compelled to disclose his political, religious, economic, social or any other views."

"And I respectfully submit that an inquiry to me concerning this matter is not pertinent to anything with which this committee is concerned. And I therefore decline on the grounds that I cannot with any regard for my own self-respect do otherwise, Mr. Chairman."

Welfare Can Nag Elderly But Spurns Housing

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Mr. and Mrs. John Beck have seen other Welfare client tenants come and go at 41-41 147th St., Flushing, but never observed any city health or housing inspectors checking on insanitary conditions which Welfare subsidized there at high rentals.

But the Welfare has plenty of personnel to nag at the elderly and urge them to find jobs, in their experience.

"I'm 55," said Dora Beck, "and I only get \$13.25 every two weeks, veterans' assistance, from Welfare, but my social worker kept at me to get a job. It's been a long time since I worked packing wieners, though."

"Since February, when I broke my leg, she hasn't bothered me, though, about going to work."

Beck, who is 63 and on a government pension with supplementary aid from Welfare's VA, explained he "never was one to say much," but there came a day when he spoke back to his investigator.

TWO TOES MISSING

"I just said, 'Do you think I'd be living here in a place like this and having hardly enough left for food after we pay our rent, if I didn't have to?'"

Pulling up his trouser legs, he exhibited the purple flesh of his

legs. "Diabetes," he said. "And two toes missing on this one foot."

"I asked for a special diet in my budget, but never got it." Then, his long pent-up resentment over the indignities suffered by the elderly—the elderly who have put a lifetime of work into industry—found relief in this recital:

"For 24 years and eight months I drove a gas truck for Tidewater Gas Co. Pretty long spell on one job, isn't it? Then for ten years I drove a truck for the A & P. I never lost a day's work in my life 'till I had this," he said, impatiently indicating his foot with the amputated toes.

"That was the trouble, I didn't know when to quit. It was oozing pus, but I kept on it, kept working. Some doctor had told me I had a 'mild' case of diabetes. No one warned me about infections. Then when I did have to lay off work, it meant my toes had to go."

BUCKET TO BATHE IN

That was 10 years ago, said Beck. He feels the Welfare Dept. in giving him his miserable stipend, which with his pension totals \$111.65 a month, is trying to make him feel he hasn't earned what he's getting.

"When we get a check we go to the A&P and load up on staples of the cheapest kind, otherwise we couldn't get through," said Mrs. Beck. But she realizes that her diabetic husband should have a

low starch content, lots of leafy fare.

They and their daughter Dolores, who pays \$50 a month for a tiny room, while they pay more, share a kitchen in the basement, and a toilet. "We use a bucket to bathe in," said the 63-year-old man.

Another daughter, an expectant mother, Mrs. Audrey Rubino, pays \$65 for one first-floor room, \$5 more for a refrigerator, and, with her seven-year-old son, shares a little dark bathroom at the end of the hall with 10 persons. Mrs. Rubino said she had \$14 left out of her two weeks' Welfare check after the landlord was paid.

The bathroom floor, partly covered with ancient layers of linoleum, was damp as if from a recent washing—but the odor of years, seeped into the wood and rotten floor covering, remained.

CUT OFF

In the hall, and in the community kitchen, plaster was off the walls, and in the barn-like room with old battered furniture at the end of the hall, where Frederick Brooks, his wife and two children reside, cracks were in the ceiling and plaster off the wall. The door to the hallway from the Brooks room had no doorknob.

Another leading to a porch was fine in the summer, being boarded up with heavy cardboard-like substance, but allowed the wind to swoop through last winter.

"No wonder my youngest boy had a mastoid last year," said Mrs. Angelina Brooks, pointing to the scar behind the pale little boy's ear.

Half a bottle of milk stood in the old-fashioned icebox which Brooks received when his refrigerator broke down. Otherwise the place was bare of food. "Welfare now has cut us off," Brooks said yesterday.

He said Welfare officials and the landlord, Patrick Keating, whom he believes to be in collusion to intimidate welfare tenants, "hoped to set the other tenants against me," but had failed.

It was Brooks who, after going to other newspapers and arousing interest in his case but learning no stories followed, took his story of conditions suffered by the Flushing recipients of Welfare to this newspaper. He said 10 families at the 147th St. address are on Wel-

Directed to another one of "Keating's houses" by the minister of a nearby church who said he'd reported conditions to the Mayor's secretary about a year ago, the reporter found another old, decaying dwelling at 143-15 Roosevelt Ave., next door to another church, the Congregational.

Knocking on the first door, the reporter found Mrs. Katherine Schmidt, 40, mother of seven, a victim of heart disease, with the dead-white complexion typical of some heart cases. For two years she had occupied the large but battered looking room she was in, along with her two youngest, 5 and 3-year-old boys. For five months before that, she lived at the same address, upstairs, she said.

"All of the tenants here are on Welfare," she said. "Yes, Mr. Keating is the landlord. We pay \$70, including the \$5 for refrigerator," she said, pointing to an old one. "If a tenant does come in not on relief, the rent is \$65."

"SO DIRTY HERE"

She was asked if the landlord ever had painted during her occupancy. She looked with some surprise at the reporter. "No," she said. Then she said she'd seen an ad that morning for a cold-water flat for \$35 a month. "I'd rather live without steam than here. I thought I'd ask my social worker about it, if I could move. Only thing is I haven't any furniture."

She explained that her five older children were living upstate, her three youngest in Catholic institutions, but her 17-year-old daughter was coming to live with her next year. "I want to get out of here before then." When her last baby came, she said, the doctor said her heart was such that she shouldn't care for all seven children, and the family was broken up.

